

# Novocastra™ Lyophilized Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Lambda Light Chain

**Product Code: NCL-LAM**

## Analyte Specific Reagent

**Clone** HP-6054

**Ig Class/Isotype** IgG2a

**Ig Concentration** See vial label.

**Presentation** Lyophilized mouse ascitic fluid containing 15 mM sodium azide.  
Reconstitute with the volume of sterile distilled water indicated on the vial label.

**Specificity** Human lambda immunoglobulin light chain (free or bound to heavy chain isotypes).

**Precautions and Warnings** Analyte specific reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.  
This reagent has been prepared from mouse ascitic fluid. As it is a biological product, reasonable care should be taken when handling it.

The molarity of sodium azide in this reagent is 15 mM. Sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) is a highly toxic chemical in pure form. Although at 15 mM it is not classified as hazardous, a build-up of NaN<sub>3</sub> may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. To dispose of this reagent, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide building up in the plumbing.

**Statement of Quality** Each lot of reagent has been quality controlled by immunohistochemistry.

**Storage and Stability** Store unopened lyophilized antibody at 2–8 °C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 2–8 °C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20 °C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use. If reagents are stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.

**General References** Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Rockville, MD. "Procedures for the decontamination of plumbing systems containing copper and/or lead azides." 1976.

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendment of 1988: Final Rule 57 FR 7163. February 28, 1992.  
Reimer C B, Phillips D J, Aloisio C H, et al.. Hybridoma. 3: 263–275 (1984).

